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# The Times



# Dispatch

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RICHMOND, VA., SUNDAY, JULY 31, 1910.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY—Fair.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## FARMER WILL SUE MANN FOR \$10,000

Holds Governor Responsible for His Financial Ruin.

## REVIVES CHARGES MADE IN CAMPAIGN

Governor Does Not Deny Employment by Farmer, but Says He Forgot It at Time of His Retention by Akers Lumber Company—Would Accept No Fee.

Suit for \$10,000 damages will be instituted this week in the Law and Equity Court of the city of Richmond against Governor William Hodges Mann by William L. Royall, attorney for J. H. Farmer. The charges in this case are the same as those brought out during Judge Mann's campaign, preceding the primary of August 9, 1909.

It will be remembered that Farmer, who is a resident of Burkeville, claimed that Judge Mann had, in 1907, promised him that he would act as his attorney in some expected litigation. Later Judge Mann was engaged to represent the other side, for which he prepared an injunction.

This injunction, claims Mr. Farmer, tied up his business and has reduced him to a condition of financial ruin.

The notice that suit would be brought was served in person by Mr. Royall on the Governor's office yesterday. The executive later talked about the matter, making the same explanation of the occurrence which was generally published during his campaign for the gubernatorial nomination.

Advised that, "I was approached," said the Governor, "by Mr. Farmer for some advice, which I gave him, and for which he paid me. At the time he asked me if I would represent him if there were legal proceedings, to which I replied that I knew no reason why I should not do so. This conversation I entirely forgot."

"Later the Akers Lumber Company, regarding whose contracts with Mr. Farmer the latter had consulted me, employed me as counsel, and I drew up an injunction for that concern. Mr. Farmer then employed A. C. Eby, former Mayor of Burkeville, and the latter talked with me about the matter. "I then recalled the half-promise I had made to Mr. Farmer, and wrote to him, asking if in his opinion I had done him an injustice. He replied, telling me to be my own judge of that matter. I thereupon withdrew from the case, receiving no fee from the Akers Lumber Company. I certainly lost one of my best clients. In Mr. Royall's opinion, however, no information regarding the case, but in learning that the Governor had made a statement, he consented to give his side, which does not differ from that of the executive in any essential point. In fact, there appears to be no difference in statement as to what happened."

Said Mr. Royall: "My client, J. H. Farmer, was, in the summer of 1907, largely engaged in the business of cutting and sawing lumber in South side Virginia. He had a contract with the Akers Lumber Company, of Lynchburg, involving a large amount of work. During that summer Mr. Farmer and the Akers company had a controversy regarding these contracts."

In the latter part of August Mr. Farmer consulted Judge William H. Mann, a practicing attorney, regarding these differences. Judge Mann advised Mr. Farmer to a certain course. The client said: "That advice, if followed by me, will cause Akers to sue me. Can I rely on you to defend the suit?" Judge Mann replied, "You can." Mr. Farmer paid the attorney \$5 for his advice and his promise to represent him. No other word ever passed between them.

On October 4, 1907, only a few weeks after the above occurrence, Mr. Farmer was served with an injunction which forbade him to take another step in his business. This injunction was a part of a suit brought for the Akers Lumber Company by Judge Mann. The suit tied Farmer up in all his business transactions and produced his absolute ruin. From being a prosperous merchant, he is now reduced to beggary, supporting his wife and three children on a salary of \$50 a month.

"I called on the Governor this morning regarding this case, and asked him what defense he had. He said that he had forgotten his engagement to Mr. Farmer. To which I replied, 'That is no defense, as the law will not allow one to forget such an engagement.'"

"I shall file the suit in the Law and Equity Court during the coming week."

Both Governor Mann and Mr. Royall, when asked if this litigation were not unusual, said that they had never before heard of such a proceeding.

It is pointed out by friends of Governor Mann that the charge made by Mr. Farmer was brought out in the heat of the campaign and received practically no attention from the public. They do not believe that an action for damages under such circumstances can possibly be against him.

They further say that while the claim that Mr. Farmer lost his case because Judge Mann was no longer his counsel is complimentary to the Governor, it does not reflect much credit on the court nor do the attorneys who represented the litigant.

**Dies of Infantile Paralysis.**  
Mason City, Ia., July 30.—William Pine died here today of infantile paralysis, making the fourth death of the disease prevailing here. There are now fifty-eight cases in this city. Dr. Wade Frost, of the United States Health Department, at Washington, who with Iowa Board of Health members is investigating conditions here, has not yet reported his findings.

## BLACKS ORGANIZE TO FIGHT WHITES

Behind Breastworks, Negroes Fire on Troops and Planters.

## SEVENTY KILLED IN RACE CONFLICT

Riot Follows Quarrel Between Two Men—Governor Orders Out Soldiers to Stop Fighting—Battle Expected to Be in Progress for Several Days.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Palestine, Tex., July 30.—Fifty negroes and seventeen white men are dead in the woods surrounding this place to-night, and a pitched battle is in progress between the whites and blacks. The known dead are:

William Pekar, John Samuel, Alfred Whitten, James Arnolds, Hervey Wilkins, William Good, Albert Milan, James French, Sol Lee, Jefferson Harris, William Timmons, James Edry, George Edmundson and Henry Frazier, all white.

The names of the negroes slain in the battle are not known, and a number of bodies of white men are lying in the brush surrounding the settlement into which the negroes have been driven to-night, and it is impossible to determine who among those which were engaged in the rush into the negro stronghold have been the victims of the fire of the blacks.

Troops are being rushed from Houston and Jacksonville to the scene of the fighting, and it is expected that their arrival will awe the blacks, and effect their surrender.

Not since the famous battles of the Texas Rangers against the bad men of the Southwest has there been an engagement fought in Texas like that which began Friday afternoon and is continuing to-night.

For more than thirty-six hours the blacks and whites have been battling. The arrival of troops is anticipated to put an end to the fighting, but the negroes are determined, and as they have a plentiful supply of ammunition, it is feared that the fighting will continue for several days.

**Fresh Recruits of Negroes.**  
Fresh recruits of negroes from the vicinity of Jacksonville and Palestine are continually joining the ranks of the negroes, who are thought to number a thousand or more in the woods that surround Palestine.

The hardware stores of Palestine were stormed by a horde of negroes and looted of all the guns and ammunition that they contained. This was accomplished despite the fact that the constabulary of the town had been augmented by special deputies, and there were detachments of State troops.

John Wilson, a farmer, traveled from his place near Palestine to collect the balance of a note due him from Edgar Henry, a negro tenant, who occupied a portion of the Wilson plantation. The negro saw Wilson riding toward his place and hid himself in a thicket near his cabin. Without warning he fired his barrels of a shotgun he had secured, and both charges took effect in Wilson, killing him instantly. The noise of the shots attracted the attention of Jim Cruise, a neighbor, who he accused the negro of shooting Wilson.

The negro advanced on Cruise, who was unarmed, and loaded his gun with shells he carried in his pockets. He shot Cruise without warning. Mrs. Cruise saw her husband fall and telephoned to Palestine, and a posse was formed to capture Henry.

The negro fled to a settlement of his race, a mile distant, and told the negroes that he had been attacked by two white men. Immediately the settlement was aflame, and every negro armed himself with a gun and advanced to meet the posse from Palestine. About five miles from that Texas town the negroes and whites met, and battle followed.

**Members of Posse Killed.**  
Every member of the posse was killed, and it is said seven of the attacking negroes were fatally shot.

A small body of negroes, who had hurried to his home and telephoned to Palestine that every member of the attacking party had been killed. The Palestine residents were inflamed, and a posse of negroes was sent to hunt down the negroes. In the meantime word had been telegraphed to Jacksonville and Houston that a race riot was in progress in the vicinity of Palestine, and it was asked that Governor Campbell be wired and troops ordered to the scene.

The Houston authorities put the matter up to Governor Campbell, who immediately ordered the two Houston companies of the Texas National Guard aboard a train on the International and Great Northern road, and a special point automobiles were provided, and the soldiers were hurried to the section where the fighting was in progress.

Up breastworks of logs and underbrush in the forests about their settlement the negroes chose to direct the fire against the planters, and in returning eleven were killed outright. After this attack darkness fell and the troops and planters withdrew from the attack.

**Fire Against Planters.**  
The first rush of the soldiers was accomplished during this morning, and their fatal results the troops withdrew to determine if possible the strength of the negroes. Again in the afternoon the troops made an attempt to break through the fortifications of the negroes, aided by a detail of planters of the vicinity of Palestine and Jacksonville. The planters' detachment was assigned to attack on one side of the negro stronghold, while the detachment of troops stormed another. For some time the negroes chose to direct the fire against the planters, and in returning eleven were killed outright. After this attack darkness fell and the troops and planters withdrew from the attack.

It is stated to-night that 500 fresh men and troops are being rushed to Palestine to engage in an attack on the negro stronghold early Sunday morning.

## GIRL'S MURDERER IS UNDER ARREST

Joseph Wendling, Slayer of Alma Kellner, Caught in San Francisco.

## LONG MAN-HUNT FINALLY ENDED

Prisoner Admits His Identity, but Denies Any Knowledge of Crime Which Startled World by Its Brutality—Woman Leads to His Capture.

San Francisco, Cal., July 30.—Wragged from beneath a sink in the wash-room of a Third Street lodging house, where he had been hiding for twenty-four hours, Joseph A. Wendling, accused of the murder of little eight-year-old Alma Kellner in Louisville, Ky., the man who has baffled the police for four months, was arrested to-day by Detectives Burke and Ryan, of the local police department.

Wendling admitted his identity, but protested his innocence of the crime. A few hours after the arrest Captain of Detectives J. P. Carney, of Louisville, arrived to learn that his 11,000-mile search for Wendling had been crowned with success. It was the telegraphed tip from the Kentucky detective which led to the arrest.

**Lost Trail Many Times.**  
In his pursuit of the supposed murderer, Carney many times lost the trail, but the secret of the whereabouts of his quarry always lay with Mrs. Cora Muena, a milliner of Hume, Mo. It was from her that Carney flashed the information that led to the arrest.

It seemed the irony of fate that the only respectable woman found by Carney to have been connected with Wendling during his wanderings should have been the unconscious means of betraying him.

Mrs. Muena met Wendling at the home of her aunt in Houston, Texas, and before she returned to Hume she was engaged to the dashing young Frenchman, who dazzled the aunt with tales of wealth in France, which would lead to him with the death of his aged father. Before Mrs. Muena left Houston, she grew to fear Wendling, and after her return to Hume she broke the engagement.

Carney received clues that led him to search for Wendling in Houston and San Antonio, Texas, then to Los Angeles, California, and later to Rio Vista, Cal., but the detective's visit to all of these places proved fruitless. Finally the trail became so cold that Carney determined to visit Mrs. Muena at her home in Hume. He reached there just in time to prevent the destruction of a postal which gave the address of Wendling in Vallejo, Cal. Mrs. Muena had destroyed her correspondence with Wendling and was on the point of burning the postal when the Louisville detective arrived.

When the address was flashed to San Francisco, Detective Burke was sent at once to Vallejo. In the possession of Alice Miller, with whom Wendling had been living, he found the fugitive's photograph and a kit of burglar's tools.

Wendling was soon traced to this city, but the detectives were here thrown off the track, but they caught it again when Captain of Detectives Wall received a tip Thursday night, that the fugitive was in a Third Street rooming house.

Mrs. Mary Moriarty, the owner, said that a man answering Wendling's description had been there, but had left a few days before. The detectives were skeptical, and after watching the house for twenty-four hours determined this morning to make a search. Their efforts were rewarded by the discovery of Wendling beneath the sink of a wash room.

**Admits Identity.**  
When the bullet wound in his hand and the tattooed ship on his arm were exposed by the officers he admitted his identity. To the authorities Wendling protested his innocence of the Kellner murder, declaring that he knew nothing of it until he read of the finding of the body. Wendling maintained that he had adopted the name of his mother to avoid his brother-in-law, Louis Arnold, who had pursued him from France to make him marry Madeline Arnold.

That the bitterness between the two men has grown since the marriage until he feared for his life, was the explanation clung to by Wendling in explaining his flight.

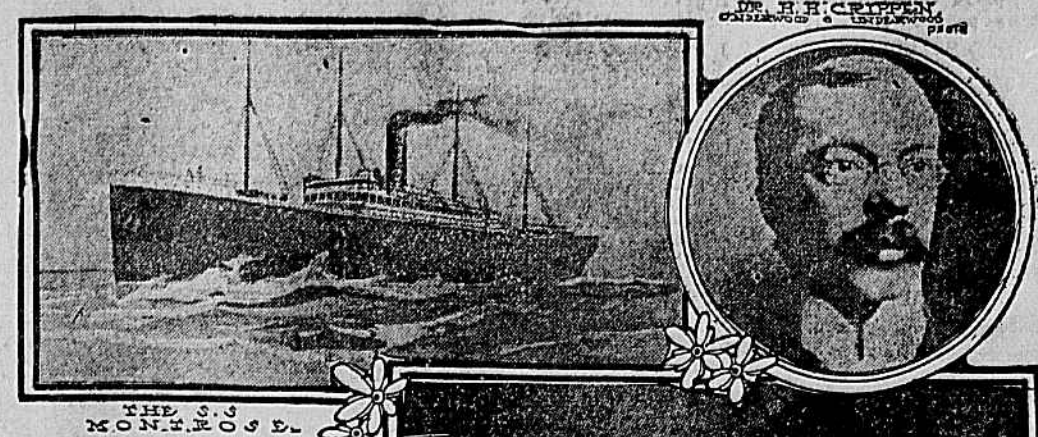
Wendling told Captain Carney that he would not resist extradition, and the latter said he would start for home with his prisoner as soon as he was rested from his long chase.

According to Captain Carney, the evidence against Wendling is strong. The strongest link was the discovery of some of the girl's bloodstained clothing in a closet in Wendling's home. This, with other circumstantial evidence given before the coroner's and grand juries, will, in the opinion of the Louisville officer, send Wendling to the gallows.

Carney claims to have ended to-day one of the longest and most expensive man-hunts of modern times.

Wendling during all the proceedings (Continued on Second Page.)

## SHIP AND FUGITIVES IT IS BEARING TO CERTAIN CAPTURE BY SCOTLAND YARD



## GREAT SENSATION REIGNING IN ROME

Recall of Spanish Ambassador Stirs Vatican to Its Depths.

## ALL TAKE GLOOMY VIEW

Pope Sees in Pretender, Don Jaime, Only Hope of Catholic Vindication

Rome, July 30.—Notwithstanding the extreme strain relating between the Vatican and the Spanish government, the recall of Marquis de Ojeda, the Spanish ambassador to the Vatican, has produced a great sensation in Rome. The Vatican, in a semi-official communication, says the recall of the ambassador proves that the program of Premier Canalejas was not arranged with the hope of accord, but with a desire for fight, and the communication adds, he will have it. The English Protestants are taking the darkest view of the situation, not only in Spain, but in Portugal as well. They are of the opinion that the extreme parties in both countries, aided by foreign elements, are trying to overthrow the respective monarchies, with the object of uniting the Iberian Peninsula under republican rule.

In Spain, it is pointed out, there is, in addition to the French Free Mason influence, the English Protestant influence, exercised over the King through the Battenbergs, who have established themselves at the Spanish court, consequent upon the King's marriage.

The hope of the Vatican is that Don Jaime, the Carlist pretender, who has threatened a revolution, will raise the Carlist flag and vindicate Roman Catholicism.

**Attacks Premier.**  
The Vatican attacks Premier Canalejas, declaring that he has mediated a rupture, as from the beginning of the differences he has on every occasion possibly taken two steps backwards in the negotiations for one that he has taken forward. Indeed, since the negotiations with the Holy See with reference to religious congregations began the Premier has taken the following steps antagonistic to the Vatican:

First, the issuance of an unconstitutional decree, favoring non-Catholic creeds, thus violating the concordat with the Holy See; second, the reproduction of the decree of 1902 against the congregations which was never in force; third, the preparation of the speech from the throne, which contained hostile and threatening expressions against the church; fourth, the projected bill prohibiting the institution of religious houses.

This attitude of the Premier, the Vatican says, shows that the Spaniards (Continued on Second Page.)

## NEW WHEAT KING CLEARS MILLION

Manipulation of His July Corner Is Terminated Successfully.

## A DRAMATIC SESSION

Chicago Board of Trade Is Scene of Stormiest Time in Years.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Chicago, July 30.—Theodore H. Waterman, the Albany and Chicago millionaire grain speculator, won over \$1,000,000 in his corner in July wheat. This was the estimate placed on the winnings of the "new king of the wheat pit" by the Chicago brokers to-day after the close of one of the most dramatic sessions seen on the Board of Trade in recent years.

The pit closed without any pronounced squeezing of the shorts, and many private settlements, it is stated, were made during the day. Mr. Waterman, who is backed by the "Elevator Company," according to the report, was unsatisfied with the finish of the corner. To shake out his long string of followers, as has been his custom in the past, he "milked the market" in the closing hours of the session by forcing the price down 5 cents by heavy selling, and then by buying all that was offered, raised it at the close to \$1.05 to \$1.05 1-2, materially adding to his already enormous profits.

Mr. Waterman, with the Armour Grain Company and the Peavey Grain Company, is said to have carried a line of approximately 100,000 bushels of July wheat. He started to accumulate this line when wheat was around 95 cents.

Deliveries on July contracts to-day were 655,000 bushels, which were received and paid for by grain houses acting for the Albany millionaires. In all, during the manipulation of the market, 3,500,000 bushels were delivered on July contract, which amount of "grain corpse" Mr. Waterman is now carrying.

A sensational feature of the final delivery day for July contracts was the onslaught on Waterman when the price reached \$1.08 1-2.

The J. Rosenbaum Grain Company, one of the largest on the Board of Trade, had accumulated a large block of wheat, and when the cereal reached this figure threw it on the market for immediate delivery.

Instead of immediately buying, Waterman brokers assisted in the onslaught, forcing the price down to \$1.02 1-2, shaking out his followers, and then took everything that was offered, making immediate payments.

Some of the biggest losses were sustained by English speculators. The forgers sold wheat here in large amounts, believing that the grain movement towards Chicago would lower prices, and then they could cover at a profit. Before the advance Wall Street had invested largely in July wheat, but when the big slump (Continued on Second Page.)

## MAZE OF LAW SUITS TO FOLLOW ARREST

Russo-Chinese Bank Will Attempt to Recover Stolen Securities.

## PRISONER TELLS STORY

Explains Why He Embezzled Money With Which to Play Stock Market.

New York, July 30.—A maze of law-suits will follow the arrest of Erwin Wider, the cashier of the New York agency of the Russo-Chinese Bank, who confessed to stealing securities valued at \$480,000.

The suits are to be brought by the bank against the various brokerage houses, through which Wider traded, for the recovery of the missing stocks and bonds.

The announcement of the legal plans of the bank was made to-day by Julius Goldman, its attorney.

Mr. Goldman asserts that the owner of the stolen stock can force the return of such property as if it were a stolen horse or any other kind of chattel. He would not mention the names of any brokers, but it is understood that the bulk of the litigation will be directed against Dick Brothers, where Wider's operations are said to have amounted to more than \$1,000,000. Other brokers who have stated that Wider was their customer, are J. S. Bach & Co., and Joseph Louchheim & Co.

In the Tombs to-day Wider said that he had not made any authorized statement concerning his robbery, nor did he intend to say anything until he is arraigned on Monday for pleading in general sessions.

To the messenger who carried him a note asking if he would plead guilty, he said: "What do they want to make me say next?"

Throughout the night after his arrest, and all through to-day Wider acted as if on the verge of nervous prostration. He told the attendants that he could not sleep or eat. He has taken practically no food since he arrived at the Tombs and the officials believe that he is attempting to starve himself to death.

**He Was Too Small.**  
In a statement, Wider said: "My pay at the bank was so small I could not live and keep my family in the way my friends kept them. I kept thinking about the way money was made in stocks. I heard how easy it was and that any one could get in there and speculate successfully. The risk, I was told, was nothing."

"I talked the situation over carefully with men who told me they knew all about stocks and speculation; men who read the market. Then I decided to take a chance. It looked so easy that I tried it."

"But I never had a chance. It was always, always, messages from the brokers for more margins—more margins. They seemed insatiable."

Leon B. Ginsberg, Wider's attorney, intimated for the first time to-day that there was a man higher up in the case. He said that he did not think that his client, engineer his Wall Street deals entirely on his own initiative. He would not say, however, who might have been behind his client's plunges.

"I cannot say now whether Wider will plead guilty," he said. "He hesitates about offering a plea of guilty, which we had arranged for."

Wider is charged specifically with the larceny of 100 shares of Baltimore and Ohio. If he pleads guilty, as a first offense he can be sentenced to not less than five nor more than ten years in the penitentiary.

Indictment, and others that are likely to be obtained at the direction of the district attorney, a much more severe punishment may result.

## FEW HOURS WILL DECIDE FATE OF SHIP SUSPECTS

Montrose Fighting Her Way Through Storm Up St. Lawrence River.

## FUGITIVES ARE UNSUSPECTING

With Handcuffs Ready, Inspector Dew, of Scotland Yard, Impatiently Awaits Dr. Crippen, Alleged Wife-Murderer, and His Typist, Miss Leneve.

## Crippen Chronology

February 9—Belle Elmore Crippen disappears from home in North London.  
July 10—Scotland Yard officers question Dr. Crippen and Ethel Leneve about Mrs. Crippen.  
July 11—Dr. Crippen and Ethel Leneve disappear, leaving police no clue by which to trail them.  
July 13—Body of Belle Elmore Crippen found in basement of Crippen home, dismembered and mutilated.  
July 20—Dr. Crippen and Ethel Leneve, disguised as a merchant and his son, aboard the steamer Montrose, at Antwerp.  
July 24—Captain of Montrose notifies police by wireless that Crippen and Leneve are aboard his vessel.  
July 25—Captain of Montrose notifies Canadian wireless station that there is no doubt about identity of couple.  
July 26—Inspector Dew, of Scotland Yard, reaches Canada. Police and reporters flock to Father Point to intercept Montrose.  
July 30—Inspector Dew, near Father Point, with suspects unconscious of reception awaiting them.

Father Point, July 30.—Barring unforeseen delay, it will be known by noon to-morrow whether Dr. Hawley Harvey Crippen and his stenographer, Ethel Clara Leneve, are aboard the steamship Montrose. To-night the vessel is forcing her way through a storm up the St. Lawrence River, nearing this point, where Inspector Dew, of Scotland Yard, waits impatiently with handcuffs ready to clasp aboard and arrest the man whom he believes to be the American dentist, a fugitive from justice charged with the murder in London of an unknown woman, thought to have been his actress-wife, Belle Elmore.

The hour at which the Montrose will reach Father Point depends upon the weather. If the police carry out their program as planned, they will land the pair at Quebec before 9 o'clock Sunday night.

**Will Not Desert Him.**  
Even though sought as a criminal, Crippen is expected not to be deserted by Frederick M. Rider, the American consul at Rimouski, near here. He considers it his duty to be on hand in case Crippen considers that his rights as an American citizen are being infringed and to advise him concerning his privileges.

Pog and thunderstorms to-night interrupted wireless communications between the Montrose and the local station, but during the day a dispatch was received here from Evelyn Jones, the Marconi operator aboard, while in Montreal there was printed another message signed by Captain Kendall.

The following wireless message from the steamer Montrose, directed to the Associated Press, was received here this morning:

"July 30, 7 A. M.: The Montrose is now abeam of Meath Point, Anticosti Island."

Regarding your wireless, nothing of importance has happened yet. Stopped in dense fog off Belle Isle Thursday night.

"Suspects more retiring than ever. No arrests have been made, and they are still unsuspicious of observation. The weather is bright and clear."

(Signed) LEW JONES, "Marconi Operator, Montrose."

The Montreal Star prints the following message, which it states was received yesterday from Captain Kendall, of the Montrose:

"S. S. Montrose, July 28. "To the Editor of the Montreal Star: Dr. Crippen and Miss Leneve, I am confident, are on board. He is still shaving his mustache and is growing a beard."

"Dr. Crippen has no suspicion that his identity is suspected. The other passengers also are ignorant of his identity."

"Miss Leneve refrains from talking. The pair have no baggage. They cannot be parted, and are very reticent. Dr. Crippen has stated that he has traveled much. He puts in much of his time reading books. He is very stealthy at night."

"I first suspected the identity of the couple two hours after leaving Antwerp, when I got the first clue."

"Dr. Crippen says, with regard to his companion, who is disguised as a boy, that he is taking him to California."

**Shows Signs of Worry.**  
"The boy," says the doctor, "is in bad health. They spend much time together in their room. Ordinarily they are bright and cheerful, but at times

## EDUCATION!

The question which confronts every man and woman who has a boy or girl to educate, is what school to select. The Times-Dispatch prints to-day and will print on every Sunday during August a list of schools and colleges of the highest standing. Read the School Section. It will help you.